

**PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
BULLETIN No. 9**

**THIRD
BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA
HISTORICAL COMMISSION**

1908-1910

A people who have not the pride to record
their history will not long have the virtue to
make history that is worth recording.

THE THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

North Carolina Historical Commission

December 1, 1908 to
November 30, 1910

RALEIGH

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON PRINTING CO.

1910

The North Carolina Historical Commission

J. BRYAN GRIMES, CHAIRMAN

W. J. PEELE
D. H. HILL

M. C. S. NOBLE
THOMAS W. BLOUNT

R. D. W. CONNOR, SECRETARY
RALEIGH

**REPORT OF THE NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL
COMMISSION**

To His Excellency, GOVERNOR W. W. KITCHIN:

SIR:—For the information of your Excellency, we beg to submit herewith the report of the Secretary of the North Carolina Historical Commission for the biennial period, December 1, 1908-November 30, 1910, which we have carefully considered and approved.

Respectfully submitted,

J. BRYAN GRIMES,
Chairman,

W. J. PEELE,

D. H. HILL,

M. C. S. NOBLE,

THOMAS W. BLOUNT,

Commissioners.

Raleigh, N. C.

December 13, 1910.



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Condition of the Executive File before coming into the hands of the State Historical Commission.
This file contains the letters of the Governors since 1777.

**REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
HISTORICAL COMMISSION, DECEMBER 1, 1908,
TO NOVEMBER 30, 1910.**

Part I.

MESSRS. J. BRYAN GRIMES, *Chairman*; W. J. PEELE, D. H. HILL, THOMAS W. BLOUNT, AND M. C. S. NOBLE—*Members of the North Carolina Historical Commission.*

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the requirements of the law and in obedience to your directions, I herewith submit my report as Secretary of the North Carolina Historical Commission, for the biennial period beginning December 1, 1908, and ending November 30, 1910.

Persons Employed by the Commission.

During this period the following persons have been in the regular employment of the Commission: R. D. W. Connor, as Secretary; W. R. Edmonds, as Archivist, and Mrs. W. S. Wilson, as Stenographer. The following have been employed to do special work: Charles L. Coon, as editor of "The Beginnings of Public Education in North Carolina: A Documentary History. 1790-1840"; J. G. deR. Hamilton, as editor of "The Correspondence of Jonathan Worth"; W. H. Hoyt, as editor of the "Letters and Papers of Archibald D. Murphey"; and Miss Emily P. Taylor as special copyist.

Preservation of the Public Archives.

The work of the office force of the Commission has followed substantially the same lines as those discussed in the report for 1906-1908. The preservation and classification of the public archives has taken up much of the time and attention of the office force. Mr. Edmonds has devoted practically his whole time to this work with especial reference to the correspondence of the Governors of North Carolina. This correspondence forms a large part of the collections in the State's public archives.

The Governors are required by law to keep a letter-book into which important letters and other documents must be copied. But all the Governors have not followed the same practice in this respect. Some of them have had copied practically all of their correspondence, some have had copied only such letters as were deemed of especial importance, and some have had copied only such public documents as commissions, resignations, and proclamations. Consequently there are thousands of loose letters and other documents of the Executive Depart-

ment of the greatest historical importance that do not appear in the executive letter-books at all.

Until the organization of the Historical Commission no effort seems to have been made to preserve these manuscripts. They were hauled out of the Governor's office and literally dumped into the leaky and dilapidated attic of the building on Fayetteville street now occupied by the State Insurance Commissioner. There they were left without protection from rain, fire, or pilferers. Indeed, access to them was allowed to anyone who desired to rummage through them. Consequently, many important documents have been lost. But the greater part has been rescued, and they are now preserved among the collections of the Historical Commission, where they are being classified and filed as rapidly as possible. Ultimately a card index will be made so as to make them easily accessible to investigators. Mr. Edmonds has classified and filed the correspondence of the following Governors: Richard Caswell (1777-1780 and 1784-1787); Abner Nash (1780-1781); Thomas Burke (1781-1782); Alexander Martin (1782-1784 and 1789-1792); Samuel Johnston (1787-1789); Richard Dobbs Spaight, Sr. (1792-1795); Samuel Ashe (1795-1798); William R. Davie (1798-1799); Benjamin Williams (1799-1802 and 1807-1808); James Turner (1802-1805); Nathaniel Alexander (1805-1807); David Stone (1808-1810); Benjamin Smith (1810-1811); William Hawkins (1811-1814); William Miller (1814-1817); John Branch (1817-1820); Jesse Franklin (1820-1821); Gabriel Holmes (1821-1824); Hutchings G. Burton (1824-1827); James Iredell (1827-1828); John Owen (1828-1830); Montfort Stokes (1830-1832); David L. Swain (1832-1835); Richard Dobbs Spaight, Jr. (1835-1836); Edward Dudley (1836-1841); John M. Morehead (1841-1845); William A. Graham (1845-1849); David S. Reid (1851-1854); Thomas Bragg (1855-1859); Zebulon B. Vance (1862-1865 and 1877-1879).

Thus far, of this collection, 14,754 letters and other documents have been filed, representing 9,581 correspondents. The work will be continued as rapidly as possible till the classification and filing of the Executive Letters has been completed, and then a card index will be prepared.

Collections of Private Papers.

During the period covered by this report the Commission secured ten collections of manuscripts of more than ordinary value and interest, as follows: the David L. Swain Collection; the Charles E. Johnson Collection; Letters and Papers of Zebulon B. Vance; Letters and Papers of Mrs. Cornelia Phillips Spencer; Letters and Papers of Major-General Bryan Grimes;

Letters and Papers of E. J. Hale, the Elder; Letters of William L. Saunders; Letters of James Murray (transcripts); the Papers of Richard Henderson (transcripts); and Letters from the George C. Thomas Collection.

The total number of documents embraced in these collections, including a portion of the letters of Zebulon B. Vance not yet classified, estimated at 2,000, and exclusive of numerous strictly private and family papers among the letters of General Grimes, is 8,788.

THE DAVID L. SWAIN COLLECTION.

In the report of the Commission for 1906-1908, mention was made of the fact that the North Carolina Historical Commission had received from the North Carolina Historical Society at Chapel Hill a collection of the papers of David L. Swain, for many years that Society's president and chief supporter. Since that report was made the collection has been classified and transcripts have been made. It is one of the most interesting and valuable collections of manuscripts on North Carolina history in existence. Besides much of Governor Swain's own correspondence, it embraces documents collected by him which bear on our colonial and early national history. Governor Swain's own position as publicist, educator, scholar and historian gave him a list of correspondents more varied, perhaps, than that ever enjoyed by any other North Carolinian. As an illustration of this statement a rapid glance through the collection reveals a more or less extensive correspondence with the following:

1. Scholars, Historians, Scientists, and Teachers: Louis Agassiz, George Bancroft, Henry Barnard, E. W. Caruthers, Braxton Craven, Charles F. Deems, Lyman C. Draper, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Edward Everett, Peter Force, Francis L. Hawks, Francis Lieber, Benson J. Lossing, Griffith J. McRae, Dennison Olmstead, David Paton, William J. Rives, Jared Sparks, Mrs. Cornelia P. Spencer, William Thornton, John H. Wheeler, Calvin H. Wiley, and J. E. Worcester.

2. Governors of North Carolina: Thomas Burke, Thomas Bragg, Tod. R. Caldwell, Henry T. Clark, Edward B. Dudley, John W. Ellis, William A. Graham, W. W. Holden, James Iredell, John M. Morehead, Charles Manly, William Miller, Abner Nash, Richard Dobbs Spaight, Jr., David L. Swain, and Zebulon B. Vance.

3. Judges: George E. Badger, William H. Battle, Joseph J. Davis, William Gaston, Francis Xavier Martin, R. M. Pearson, W. B. Rodman, and Thomas Ruffin.

4. United States Senators and Cabinet Officers (in addition to those included in the above lists): Aaron V. Brown, Thomas

L. Clingman, George M. Dallas, George Davis (Attorney-General in Confederate States Cabinet), James C. Dobbin, Albert Gallatin, William H. Haywood, Willie P. Mangum.

5. Miscellaneous: R. R. Bridgers, Paul C. Cameron, Dorothea L. Dix, Weldon N. Edwards, William Barry Grove, E. J. Hale, John Haywood, B. F. Moore, S. F. Patterson, J. J. Pettigrew, Kenneth Rayner, John Steele, and N. W. Woodfin.

A few of the above, it is obvious, are among the manuscripts collected by, but not written to Governor Swain. The total number of manuscripts in the collection is 1,065.

THE CHARLES E. JOHNSON COLLECTION.

This collection was deposited with the Historical Commission by Colonel Charles E. Johnson, of Raleigh. It is one of the largest and most important manuscript collections relating to the history of North Carolina in existence. But it has a much wider interest even than that, for much of it has an important bearing on the history of the United States especially for the period immediately following the close of the Revolution to the close of the eighteenth century. We owe the collection and preservation of these fine manuscripts to the interest and activity of Colonel Johnson, who has spared neither trouble nor expense in getting it together. It is proper, therefore, that it should be known as "The Charles E. Johnson Collection."

Besides various miscellaneous letters and papers, the collection embraces the papers of James Iredell, Sr., Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and James Iredell, Jr., Governor of North Carolina and United States Senator. In it will be found the correspondence between James Iredell, Sr., and Samuel Johnston; between Samuel Johnston and his sister, Mrs. James Iredell, Sr.; between James Iredell, Sr., and his wife; between Mr. and Mrs. James Iredell, Jr., and their children; the letters of Arthur Iredell to his brother, James Iredell, Sr.; of Thomas Iredell to his nephew, James Iredell, Sr.; the correspondence between James Iredell, Sr., and various persons not members of the Iredell family; between James Iredell, Jr., and persons not members of the Iredell family; between James Iredell, Jr., and various members of the Iredell family; between James Iredell, Jr., and his wife; letters of James C. Johnston; and numerous business and legal papers, school essays, notes, memoranda, etc. All told, the collection embraces 2,529 manuscripts.

They have been classified and filed under the following heads: A—Letters to James Iredell, Sr.; B—Letters written by James Iredell, Sr.; C—Letters to Mrs. James Iredell, Sr.; D—Letters to James Iredell, Jr.; E—Letters written by James Iredell, Jr.;

F—Letters to Mrs. James Iredell, Jr.; G—Miscellaneous Letters; H—Miscellaneous Papers; I—Legal Documents.

Letters in this collection date from 1743 to 1869. Among them are 224 letters from Governor Samuel Johnston, 560 letters and original drafts of letters written by Judge Iredell, besides a large number of autograph "legal notes," "memoranda," "miscellaneous documents," etc.; and 127 letters written by Governor Iredell. In addition to these the collection contains letters of Hugh Williamson, Bushrod Washington, William Hooper, John Jay, John Steele, William H. Battle, John Stanly, and the following Governors of North Carolina: William R. Davie, Benjamin Smith, David Stone, John Branch, Gabriel Holmes, Montfort Stokes, David L. Swain, and Hutchings G. Burton.

The collection is particularly strong in letters and other documents bearing on the domestic, social, and industrial life of the last quarter of the eighteenth century.

THE ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE COLLECTIONS.

In December, 1909, Mrs. Z. B. Vance presented to the Historical Commission all the letters, manuscripts and other documents of the late Senator Zebulon Baird Vance which were in her possession. Since then additions to the collection have been made by the following: Thomas S. Kenan, of Raleigh; E. C. Beddingfield, of Raleigh; J. A. Bradshaw, of New York City; C. W. Alligood, of Jessama, N. C.; George W. Charlotte, of Greenville, S. C.; N. H. Cohen, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. J. A. Foil, of Newton, N. C.; Samuel H. Heller, of Richmond, Va.; Mrs. W. A. Hart, of Tarboro, N. C.; George D. Green, of Wilson, N. C.; Mrs. Jane L. Fagg, of Washington, D. C.; John M. Davidson, of Kingston, Ga.; W. R. Bond, of Scotland Neck, N. C.; Fred A. Olds, Director of the Hall of History, Raleigh, N. C.; W. Vance Brown, of Asheville, N. C.; J. G. deR. Hamilton, of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.; W. K. Boyd, of Trinity College, Durham, N. C.; and Marshall DeLancey Haywood, of Raleigh, N. C.

This collection, which will be known as "The Zebulon Baird Vance Collection," is one of the largest and, it seems scarcely necessary to say, one of the most important and interesting collections of manuscripts relating to the history of North Carolina in existence. It is not possible to state now the exact number of documents which it contains, as the work of classification and filing has not yet been completed. Enough, however, has been done to show that the collection is especially strong on the period from 1859 to 1879. There are a few scattering letters, of considerable interest, prior to the former date; those subse-

quent to the latter date have not yet been classified. They form a large portion of the collection and will probably number about 2,000 documents. The letter bearing the earliest date was written to Senator Vance by his mother, in 1843, while he was attending Washington College, in Tennessee. Between that date and 1879, there are 1,534 letters, besides a numerous collection of printed documents, newspapers and newspaper clippings, notes and memoranda which have not yet been classified.

A very large majority of these letters bear date between 1862 and 1865, and throw a flood of light on the history of North Carolina during the Civil War. They are particularly valuable as showing the internal conditions in the State during those years, the State's relations to the Confederate Government, and her activities in the purchase of military, and other supplies in foreign countries.

To mention a few only as illustrative of the value of the collection, there are letters from the following:

1. President of the Confederate States, Jefferson Davis.
2. President of the United States, Andrew Johnson.
3. Confederate States Cabinet Officers: Judah P. Benjamin, Secretary of State; John C. Breckenridge, Secretary of War; George Davis, Attorney-General; S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy; C. G. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury; George W. Randolph, Secretary of War; John H. Reagan, Postmaster-General; James A. Seddon, Secretary of War; George W. Smith, Secretary of War; G. A. Trenholm, Secretary of the Treasury.
4. United States and Confederate Senators and Representatives: Bedford Brown, United States Senator from North Carolina; Thomas Corwin, United States Senator from Ohio; W. T. Dortch, Confederate States Senator from North Carolina; William A. Graham, United States and Confederate States Senator from North Carolina; A. S. Merrimon, United States Senator from North Carolina; E. G. Reade, Confederate States Senator from North Carolina; John A. Gilmer, United States Representative from North Carolina; J. M. Harris, United States Representative from Maryland; J. M. Leach, Confederate States Representative from North Carolina; W. N. H. Smith, United States Representative from North Carolina.
5. Governors of States: M. L. Bonham, of South Carolina; Thomas Bragg, of North Carolina; Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia; Tod R. Caldwell, of North Carolina; Thomas M. Holt, of North Carolina; John Letcher, of Virginia; Charles Manly, of North Carolina; William Smith, of Virginia; David L. Swain, of North Carolina; Jonathan Worth, of North Carolina.
6. Confederate Generals: Rufus Barringer, Brigadier-General; C. T. Beauregard, General; Braxton Bragg, General;

Thomas L. Clingman, Brigadier-General; D. H. Hill, Major-General; R. F. Hoke, Lieutenant-General; Bradley T. Johnson, Brigadier-General; Joseph E. Johnston, General; Robert E. Lee, General; C. Leventhorpe, Brigadier-General; James J. Pettigrew, Brigadier-General; W. H. C. Whiting, Major-General.

7. Miscellaneous: K. P. Battle, State Treasurer; R. H. Battle, Jr., Private Secretary to Governor Vance and State Auditor; Coleman-Vance Correspondence, relating to their duel; Alexander Collie, Financial Agent for North Carolina in England; Charles F. Deems, E. J. Hale, Editor of the *Fayetteville Observer*; Richmond M. Pearson, Chief Justice of North Carolina; Samuel F. Phillips; William H. Seward, Secretary of State, U. S. A.; W. T. Sherman, Major-General, U. S. A.; Mrs. Cornelia P. Spencer; Edward Stanly, Provisional Governor of North Carolina (appointed by President Lincoln); Josiah Turner, Jr.; Edward Warren, Surgeon-General of North Carolina; John White, Purchasing Agent for North Carolina in England.

8. Letters written by Governor Vance, to Jefferson Davis, President C. S. A.; William H. Seward, Secretary of State, U. S. A.; Mrs. Z. B. Vance; Edward Stanly, Provisional Governor of North Carolina; the General Assembly of North Carolina (resignation as U. S. Senator, 1872); H. A. Gilliam; Brigadier-General Schofield, U. S. A.; Inaugural Address in Vance's handwriting, 1864; Richmond M. Pearson, Chief Justice of North Carolina; James A. Seddon, Secretary of War, C. S. A.; C. G. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury, C. S. A.; Joseph E. Johnston, General, C. S. A.; John C. Breckenridge, Secretary of War, C. S. A.; W. T. Sherman, Major-General, U. S. A.

The above, of course, embraces only a very small portion of the collection. A special copyist has been employed to prepare the collection for the press, and as soon as practicable the manuscripts will be edited and published.

THE CORNELIA PHILLIPS SPENCER COLLECTION.

A small but interesting collection received in July, 1910, is "The Cornelia Phillips Spencer Collection," presented to the Historical Commission by Mrs. James L. Love, of Cambridge, Mass., Mrs. Spencer's daughter. Mrs. Spencer was perhaps the most distinguished woman in the history of North Carolina. As a scholar, historian, and educational leader, she attained high rank. In recognition both of her contributions to the literature of the State and of her work in behalf of the University, the University of North Carolina conferred upon her the degree of LL.D. She is the only woman who has thus been honored by that institution.

The letters and documents in the "Cornelia Phillips Spencer Collection" number 372. Of these, 33 are in a bound volume labeled "Correspondence pertaining to the work done by the ladies of North Carolina, directed by Mrs. Spencer, for making money to pay for apparatus needed by the University at the time of the re-opening in 1875;" and 57 are in a volume labeled "Letters in regard to information about the Alumni of the University of North Carolina." This latter group contains data collected by Mrs. Spencer for the volume on the History of the University and her Alumni, prepared by Mrs. Spencer at the request of the University Alumni Association. The other 282 letters have been classified and filed under the three heads, A—Letters to Mrs. Spencer; B—Letters written by Mrs. Spencer; C—Miscellaneous Letters.

Among them are letters from Edwin A. Alderman, President of the University of North Carolina; Kemp P. Battle, President of the University of North Carolina; William H. Battle, Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina; R. H. Battle, Jr., Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina; Paul C. Cameron; Charles F. Deems; Lyman C. Draper, Historian and Secretary of the Wisconsin Historical Society; William A. Graham; E. J. Hale; Benson J. Lossing, Historian; David L. Swain, President of the University of North Carolina; Hannis Taylor, U. S. Minister to Spain; Josiah Turner, Jr., Editor; Z. B. Vance, Governor of North Carolina, and George T. Winston, President of the University of North Carolina.

THE BRYAN GRIMES COLLECTION.

In September, 1910, the Historical Commission received from Mrs. Bryan Grimes a large and interesting collection of papers of the late Major-General Bryan Grimes. General Grimes was a member of the Secession Convention of 1861. Immediately upon the secession of North Carolina he offered his services to the State, and was appointed by Governor Ellis a major in the Fourth Regiment of North Carolina State Troops, then commanded by Colonel George B. Anderson. General Grimes served throughout the war and was promoted through the several grades of service until he attained the rank of Major-General in Stonewall Jackson's Corps. He planned the last battle fought by the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox, and commanded the infantry engaged therein, the greater part of whom were North Carolina troops.

The Bryan Grimes Collection includes a large number of personal and private papers which have not been classified except in a very general way. As they relate largely to family affairs

they have not been placed among the general public files of the Commission, but have been placed among the special files where they can be consulted by those who may be interested in them.

In the general files have been placed those letters and documents which bear on the public and military career of General Grimes, and such other documents as bear on the general history of the State. Of these the collection contains 494 manuscripts and printed documents. They have been classified and filed under the following heads: A—Letters to General Grimes; B—Military Papers; C—Letters and Documents written by General Grimes; D—Miscellaneous Letters and Documents; E—Printed documents.

Among the letters to General Grimes may be noted letters from Kemp P. Battle, President of the University of North Carolina; George Davis, Attorney-General, C. S. A.; General Jubal A. Early; Daniel G. Fowle, Governor of North Carolina; Ed Graham Haywood; General John B. Gordon; General D. H. Hill; General J. J. Pettigrew; Kenneth Rayner, Representative in Congress, and William L. Saunders, Secretary of State of North Carolina.

By far the most valuable portion of the collection is that embraced under the head "Military Papers." This comprises letters, orders, commissions, reports, and other similar documents. The total of the documents under this head is 160. Among them are letters and documents bearing the signatures of Brigadier-General George B. Anderson; Secretary of War John C. Breckenridge; Governor Henry T. Clark; Adjutant-General Samuel Cooper; Brigadier-General W. R. Cox; Brigadier-General Junius Daniel; Lieutenant-General J. A. Early; Governor John W. Ellis; Adjutant-General Daniel G. Fowle; Major-General John B. Gordon; Major-General D. H. Hill; General Robert E. Lee; Lieutenant-General James Longstreet; Brigadier-General Stephen B. Ramseur; Major-General R. E. Rhodes; Secretary of War James A. Seddon, and Colonel W. H. Taylor.

THE E. J. HALE COLLECTION.

In August, 1910, Hon. E. J. Hale, formerly Consul of the United States to Manchester, England, presented to the Historical Commission a portion of the extensive correspondence of E. J. Hale (the Elder) and E. J. Hale & Son, editors and owners of the *Fayetteville Observer*.

This collection covers the years from 1832 to 1869, and is especially strong on political affairs in North Carolina immediately preceding and during the Civil War. During the greater part of the administration of Governor Vance, the *Fayetteville Observer* was recognized as the chief organ of the

administration and the spokesman for the old line Union men of North Carolina.

The paper was established in 1817, and is, therefore, the oldest newspaper now published in North Carolina. For more than three-quarters of a century it has been under the control of E. J. Hale and his sons.

At one time the correspondence of the editors of the *Fayetteville Observer* would have formed one of the largest and most important manuscript collections in the South. But four disastrous fires have succeeded in reducing it to that portion now in the collections of the North Carolina Historical Commission. This portion contains 397 letters, most of which bear witness of their narrow escape from flames and water.

The collection embraces letters to E. J. Hale from 88 persons, to E. J. Hale & Son from 104 persons, letters written by E. J. Hale to eight persons, by E. J. Hale & Son to 12 persons, and miscellaneous letters from five persons, making a total of 217. Among them are letters from the following:

1. North Carolina Supreme Court Justices: Thomas S. Ashe, E. G. Reade, William H. Battle, Frederick Nash, Richmond M. Pearson, and Thomas Ruffin.

2. Governors of North Carolina: William A. Graham, William W. Holden, John M. Morehead, David L. Swain, Zebulon B. Vance, Charles Manly, and Jonathan Worth.

3. Miscellaneous: Daniel M. Barringer, United States Minister to Spain; Victor C. Barringer, Judge of the International Court at Alexandria, Egypt; R. H. Battle, Private Secretary to Governor Vance; Paul C. Cameron, President of the North Carolina Railroad; George Davis, Attorney-General, C. S. A.; Francis L. Hawks, Historian; D. H. Hill, Major-General C. S. A.; Mrs. Cornelia P. Spencer, Historian; John A. Gilmer, Representative in Congress.

THE WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS COLLECTION.

While rummaging about the Capitol the Secretary of the Historical Commission accidentally discovered an old letter file containing a small collection of the letters of the late Colonel William L. Saunders, for many years Secretary of State, and the editor of the Colonial Records of North Carolina. Though the collection is small, it contains some letters and manuscripts of considerable interest. The documents of chief interest are those bearing on the affairs of the University of North Carolina (Colonel Saunders was Secretary of the Board of Trustees), and on his work in collecting the Colonial Records.

In the collection are letters from the following: Kemp P. Battle, President of the University; W. H. H. Cowles, Representa-

tive in Congress; R. H. Creecy, Editor; Thomas J. Jarvis, at that time American Ambassador to Brazil; John Manning, for many years professor of law at the University; Samuel F. Phillips, U. S. Solicitor-General; Matt W. Ransom, U. S. Senator; W. Noel Sainsbury, who transcribed the documents in the British Public Records Office for use in the Colonial Records of North Carolina; David Schenck, President Guilford Battle Ground Company; Mrs. Cornelia P. Spencer, Author; A. M. Waddell, Member of Congress; Justin Winsor, Author, and A. M. Scales, Governor of North Carolina.

The collection contains 115 letters and other documents.

THE JAMES MURRAY COLLECTION.

In February, 1910, the North Carolina Historical Commission, through the courtesy of Mr. Worthington C. Ford, Secretary of the Massachusetts Historical Society, received a collection of transcripts of letters of James Murray. Murray was a planter in North Carolina from 1735 to 1763; one of the founders and earliest settlers of Wilmington, the first collector for that port, and for several years a member of the Governor's Council. He had no sympathy with the contests of the colonists against the British Crown and always remained a staunch royalist. In 1763 he removed to Boston.

In the collection are 77 letters which bear date from 1760 to 1796. They were prepared for, but not used in the volume of "Letters of James Murray, Loyalist," edited by Nina M. Tiffany, assisted by Susan I. Lesley. Originally they formed a portion of some papers of the Murray family which were presented to the Massachusetts Historical Society by Mr. Archibald Murray Howe, of Boston, these transcripts being in duplicate. Writing to the Secretary of the Historical Commission, Mr. Ford said:

"It was his [Mr. Howe's] wish that the set of transcripts, so far as they were in duplicate, should be given to the State of North Carolina. They do not bulk very large, but the material seems to be good as history."

Due acknowledgement of these documents has been made to Mr. Howe.

THE RICHARD HENDERSON PAPERS.

From the Wisconsin Historical Society the Commission secured transcripts of the papers of Richard Henderson, contained in the collections of that Society. Richard Henderson, founder of the North Carolina family of that name, was prominent in the Colonial affairs of North Carolina and was the founder of the "Colony of Transylvania," which has since de-

veloped into the State of Kentucky. These papers were collected by the late Lyman C. Draper, founder of the Wisconsin Historical Society, where so many of the sources of early North Carolina history have been preserved.

They embrace the articles of agreement for the Transylvania Company; Henderson's original journal (1775); numerous depositions and other legal documents bearing upon the Transylvania Colony; a brief sketch of the Henderson family; extracts from a series of articles entitled "Scraps of Western History," published in 1840 in the *Louisville News-Letter*, in which were published several original documents relating to Henderson and his Colony; and copies of letters, mostly to Dr. Draper, from F. M. Hubbard, D. L. Swain, A. E. Henderson, Hamilton C. Jones, Nathaniel Hart, and other North Carolinians.

The total number of transcripts embraced in the collection is 61.

THE GEORGE C. THOMAS COLLECTION.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Edmund C. Burnett, of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, and Mr. A. Howard Ritter, of Philadelphia, executor of the estate of the late Mr. George C. Thomas, of Philadelphia, permission was obtained from Mrs. Thomas for the North Carolina Historical Commission to have copied letters to or from North Carolinians in Mr. Thomas's collection of the letters of delegates to the Continental Congress and the Convention of 1787. Through this means the Commission has obtained 25 transcripts of letters and other documents, among which are letters from John Penn, Richard Caswell, William R. Davie, Joseph Hewes, Alexander Martin, and other North Carolina Revolutionary leaders.

OTHER ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We have also to acknowledge the courtesy of the Wisconsin Historical Society for permission to have copied four letters of William R. Davie; of the Massachusetts Historical Society for four transcripts of letters of William R. Davie; of the Library of Princeton University for a copy of one letter of William R. Davie; and of Edmund C. Burnett for a copy of a letter of Cornelius Harnett.

THE JOHN H. BRYAN COLLECTION.

To this collection 109 letters were added, making a total now of 812.



Condition of the Executive File since coming into the hands of the State Historical Commission.

SUMMARY.

Summarizing the above we find the following results:

The David L. Swain collection.....	1,065
The Charles E. Johnson collection.....	2,529
The Z. B. Vance collection (estimated).....	3,534
The Cornelia Phillips Spencer collection.....	372
The Bryan Grimes collection.....	494
The E. J. Hale collection.....	397
The William L. Saunders collection.....	115
The James Murray collection (transcripts).....	77
The Richard Henderson papers (transcripts).....	61
The George C. Thomas collection (transcripts).....	25
The John H. Bryan collection.....	109
Miscellaneous (transcripts)	10
Total	8,788

If we add to these the manuscripts received by the Commission during the biennial period, November 30, 1906, to December 1, 1908, which number, as stated in the last report, 3,135, we find that the manuscripts added to the collection of the State by the Historical Commission since its present organization, number 11,824.

Items from the "Virginia Gazette."

From the files of the *Virginia Gazette* in the Virginia State Library, the Commission had copied the North Carolina items beginning with the issue of January 10, 1771, and closing with that of December 20, 1776. In the absence of North Carolina Colonial newspapers these items are of considerable historical interest. The number of such items for each year is as follows:

1771	47
1772	32
1773	33
1774	22
1775	15
1776	39
Total	188

Copying.

Preparatory to publication the Commission has had copied the "Journals of the Board of Internal Improvements from 1821 to 1850," and the "Reports to the Board of Internal Im-

provements for 1822." It is expected that ultimately a publication containing a documentary history of internal improvements in North Carolina will be issued.

A special copyist has been employed to copy the letters and papers in the Vance Collection and considerable progress has been made in that work.

As all the originals in the Swain Collection must ultimately be returned to the North Carolina Historical Society all the documents in that collection have been copied. The same work is being done with the Charles E. Johnson Collection.

Publications.

During the period covered by this report the Historical Commission issued the following publications:

PUBLIC EDUCATION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Beginnings of Public Education in North Carolina: A Documentary History. 1790-1840. Compiled and edited by Charles L. Coon. In two volumes.

The first volume contains the Editor's Introduction in two parts: I. Educational and Economic Conditions. 1790-1840; II. Educational Agitation, Measures and Results. This introduction covers 47 pages and is a sketch of the fifty years of agitation which resulted in the enactment of the first public school law of North Carolina. Volume I also contains the original documents covering the period to 1832. Volume II covers the period from 1832 to 1840. The publication contains such documents as wills, Governors' messages, reports of the Literary Board, other public documents, memorials and petitions, extracts from newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, etc. The two volumes contain 238 documents.

CORRESPONDENCE OF JONATHAN WORTH.

The Correspondence of Jonathan Worth. Compiled and edited by J. G. de Roulhac Hamilton, Ph.D., Alumni Professor of History in the University of North Carolina. In two volumes.

Volume I contains a Biographical Sketch of Jonathan Worth, by Dr. Hamilton, together with his correspondence from February 25, 1841, to June 29, 1866. Volume II contains the correspondence to February, 1868. The two volumes contain 1,064 letters written by Governor Worth, 204 written to him, and 42 miscellaneous letters, a total of 1,310. The two volumes contain 1,313 pages.

A POCKET MANUAL.

A Pocket Manual of North Carolina for the Use of Members of the General Assembly of 1909. 281 pages.

The Manual contains: (1) An Official Register for the year 1909; (2) Officers and Members of the State Senate; (3) Senatorial Districts; (4) Senate Rules and Standing Committees; (5) Officers and Members of the House of Representatives; (6) House Rules and Standing Committees; (7) Sketches of the Several Departments, Bureaux and Commissions of the State Government; (8) Sketches of the Educational and Charitable Institutions of the State; (9) Election Returns for North Carolina, 1900 to 1908; (10) Constitution of the State of North Carolina; (11) Biographical Sketches of the State Officials, Senators and Representatives in Congress, Supreme Court Justices, and Members of the General Assembly.

BULLETIN NO. 3.

Bulletin No. 3 is "The Second Biennial Report of the North Carolina Historical Commission, 1906-1908." 21 pages. Besides the report of the work of the Commission for the years 1906-1908, this Bulletin contains an account of the historical activities of the several patriotic organizations of the State during the same period.

BULLETIN NO. 4.

Bulletin No. 4 is an address on "David Paton, Architect of the North Carolina State Capitol," by Samuel A. Ashe, delivered in the Senate Chamber of the State Capitol at Raleigh, March 12, 1909, upon the occasion of the presentation of the portrait of David Paton to the State, by his children and grandchildren, and its Acceptance by Governor W. W. Kitchin. 19 pages.

BULLETIN NO. 5.

Bulletin No. 5 is a history of "The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, 1666-1909," by J. Byran Grimes, Secretary of State. The Bulletin contains cuts of every seal ever in use in this State, as follows: "Seal of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina" (obverse and reverse); "Seal of the Government of Albemarle and Province of North Carolina, 1666 to 1730"; "Seal of the Province of North Carolina, 1730-1767" (obverse and reverse); "Seal of the Province of Carolina used after 1767" (obverse and reverse); "Seal of the State of North Carolina, 1779-1794" (obverse and reverse); "Seal of the State of North Carolina, 1794-1836"; "Seal of the State of North Carolina, 1836-1883"; "Seal of the State of North Carolina, 1893-1909." All the cuts are the actual size of the Seals. 32 pages.

BULLETIN NO. 6.

Bulletin No. 6 is "The Significance of History in a Democracy," by C. Alphonso Smith, Professor of the English Lan-

guage, University of North Carolina. An address delivered at the unveiling of a monument to the Muse of History on the Guilford Battle Ground near Greensboro, N. C., July 3, 1909. 11 pages.

BULLETIN NO. 7.

Bulletin No. 7 contains the "Addresses at the Unveiling of the Bust of William A. Graham," by the North Carolina Historical Commission, in the Rotunda of the State Capitol, Delivered in the Hall of the House of Representatives, January 12, 1910. Contents. 1. Introductory Address by J. Bryan Grimes, Chairman of the North Carolina Historical Commission. 2. William Alexander Graham, by Frank Nash. 3. The Value of Historical Memorials in a Democratic State, by Thomas W. Mason. 4. Presentation of the Bust on behalf of the North Carolina Historical Commission, by J. Bryan Grimes, Chairman. 5. Acceptance by the Governor of North Carolina. 94 pages.

BULLETIN NO. 8.

Bulletin No. 8, "Canova's Statue of Washington," by R. D. W. Connor, Secretary of the North Carolina Historical Commission, is a history of the original Statue and of the presentation of a Replica by the Italian Government to the State of North Carolina, in 1909. The Bulletin contains a short sketch of the Statue, followed by the principal letters and other documents on file in the Collections of the North Carolina Historical Commission, and a calendar of unpublished manuscripts relating to the Statue. Contains half-tones of the Replica presented to the State of North Carolina by the Italian Government, from the original cast in the Canova Museum, at Possagno, Italy; of an Engraving (1840) of the Statue as it appeared on the pedestal, in the State House Rotunda, at Raleigh; and of the Ruins of the Statue, now preserved in the Hall of History at Raleigh. 96 pages.

NORTH CAROLINA HISTORY LEAFLETS.

Series I. Nos. 1 to 7. Reprints from Hackluyt's Voyages of the original accounts of the Voyages of Amadas and Barlowe, to Roanoke Island, Ralph Lane's Colony, and John White's Colony, for use in the schools of the State.

It has been the policy of the Commission to distribute these publications as widely as possible, with due regard to their proper use, and to place them in the great libraries of the country where they may be available for students of American history. With a copy of Mr. Coon's "Public Education in

North Carolina: A Documentary History. 1790-1840," in the Library of Harvard University there will be no justifiable excuse in the future for a Harvard Professor of History stating in a book on the South intended to be authoritative, that no Southern State before the Civil War made any effort to organize a system of public schools.

Requests for our publications have been received from libraries and individuals in New York, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Delaware, California, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia, South Carolina, Minnesota, Indiana, Washington, North Dakota, and Canada; and whenever a request has seemed to be prompted by a proper interest in our work it has been favorably met.

All told, we have distributed 247 copies of the "Public Education in North Carolina: A Documentary History. 1790-1840"; and 290 copies of "The Correspondence of Jonathan Worth."

Busts.

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

In the report for 1906-1908 it was stated that an order had been placed with Frederick W. Ruckstuhl, sculptor, for a marble bust of William A. Graham, to be set up in one of the niches in the rotunda of the State Capitol. The bust was completed in November, 1909, and received by the Commission in December. On January 12, 1910, in the presence of the Governor of North Carolina, the Council of State, the Grand Lodge of Masons, and a large audience, it was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies. The ceremonies consisted of addresses by Mr. Frank Nash, Hon. Thomas W. Mason, Hon. J. Bryan Grimes, Chairman of the Historical Commission, and His Excellency, Hon. W. W. Kitchin, Governor of North Carolina. These addresses have been published in Bulletin No. 7.

MATT W. RANSOM.

March 4, 1910, Hon. R. W. Winston addressed a communication to the Historical Commission containing information that he had in hand funds sufficient for the erection of a bust of the late Senator Matt W. Ransom and placing the same at the disposal of the Commission, the bust to occupy one of the niches in the rotunda of the State Capitol. The Commission accepted the offer of the fund, and a contract for making the bust was signed with Mr. Ruckstuhl. The bust has been completed and will be unveiled sometime in the early part of January, 1911.

Canova's Statue of Washington.

In 1815, the General Assembly of North Carolina adopted a resolution authorizing the Governor "to purchase on behalf of this State a full length statue of General Washington." In compliance with this resolution Governor Miller signed a contract for the statue with Antonio Canova, of Rome, at that time acknowledged to be the greatest living sculptor in the world. Upon the completion of the statue it was delivered to the State and set up in the rotunda of the State Capitol, December 24, 1821.

On the morning of June 21, 1831, the State House was destroyed by fire and with it Canova's statue of Washington. The next General Assembly appropriated \$5,000 for the restoration of the statue and employed an English sculptor, Robert Ball Hughes, to do the work. But Hughes, after receiving part of the money, proved faithless to his engagement and nothing came of it.

For many years the ruins of the statue stood on exhibition in the Hall of History, a melancholy reminder of the treasure that had brought so much gratification to the people of North Carolina. Nobody dreamed that the statue could be replaced, and the State consoled herself for her loss by the purchase of a bronze replica of Houdon's statue of Washington at Richmond. But in 1908 the Secretary of the North Carolina Historical Commission learned through Hon. Bellamy Storer, former Ambassador of the United States to Austria, that the original model made by Canova himself still existed in the Canova Museum at Possagno, Italy. A request for further information directed to Hon. Lloyd C. Griscom, American Ambassador at Rome, brought a reply in which it was intimated that the Italian Government would present to the State of North Carolina a plaster replica of the statue. This offer was promptly accepted, and in January, 1910, the replica was received and set up in the State Capitol at Raleigh.

The Italian Government probably expected that the State would show her appreciation of this generous gift by having the statue carved into marble; and such expectation has been expressed by hundreds of citizens of the State who have seen the replica. The cost would be small in comparison with the value of the work.

To Diffuse Information About North Carolina.

The law imposes upon the Commission the duty "to diffuse knowledge in reference to the history and resources of North Carolina." In the performance of this duty a great many let-

ters have been written and Bulletins sent out in reply to queries about our history in general and about specific incidents in our history. It is obviously neither possible nor desirable to give anything like a summary of such requests and replies. A large majority of them, of course, have come from people within the State. But they have been by no means confined to North Carolina. Such requests have been received from Maryland, Texas, Mississippi, Illinois, South Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas, New York, Alabama, Oregon, Massachusetts, Missouri, Kentucky, Montana, Iowa, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Indiana, Kansas, Vermont, Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, and the Argentine Republic. This phase of our work has of course increased considerably since 1908, and may be expected to increase still more in the future.

Use of our Collections by Students.

A very encouraging feature of our work is that students are beginning to find their way to the collections of the Commission and to make use of them in their investigations into North Carolina and American history. Among those who have visited the collections for personal investigations are the following: Mr. S. A. Ashe, in the preparation of his *History of North Carolina*; Dr. Justin H. Smith, of Boston, in his investigations for his *History of the War with Mexico*; Mr. J. P. H. Jenkins, of Pennsylvania, made investigations of the election returns for President prior to 1824; Mr. Frank Nash, in the preparation of his biography of William A. Graham; Dr. Archibald Henderson, in the preparation of his biography of Richard Henderson; Dr. J. G. deR. Hamilton, in his investigations into the history of Reconstruction in North Carolina; Mr. William H. Hoyt, of New York, in his investigations into the career of Judge Archibald D. Murphey; Dr. W. K. Boyd, in his investigations into the history of the Convention of 1835; Mr. Gilmer Korner, of Trinity College, in his investigations in the history of railroads in North Carolina; Mr. J. A. Morgan, of Cornell University, in his investigations into the history of internal improvements in North Carolina; Dr. Edmund C. Burnett, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, examinations of the letters of the North Carolina delegates in the Continental Congress for a series of delegates' letters to be published by the Carnegie Institution. In addition to the above many persons in all parts of the Union have made use of our collections by correspondence with the Secretary. It would scarcely be practicable or desirable to mention all of these, but the names of a few will help to show in what way the Commission is extending a knowledge of the history of North Carolina. Among those who have

thus made use of our collections are: Mr. W. A. Ellis, of Vermont, in the preparation of his History of Norwich University, at Northfield, which numbers among its alumni several North Carolinians prominent in our history; Hon. H. G. Connor, in the preparation of his Life of William Gaston; Mr. J. O. Carr, in the preparation of his recent address on William R. Davie; Dr. John Spencer Bassett, in the preparation of his Life of Andrew Jackson; and Mr. M. L. Bonham, Jr., of Columbia University, New York, in a study of the relations of the Confederate States Government to the consuls of foreign nations in Confederate ports.

It may be confidently stated that as knowledge of the character and extent of our collections is extended this phase of our work will greatly increase. In order to place this information within reach of investigators who can not make a personal visit to Raleigh, it is proposed at an early date to issue a calendar of the several collections now in our possession.

To Encourage the Study of North Carolina History.

The act creating the North Carolina Historical Commission makes it the duty of the Commission "to encourage the study of the history of North Carolina in the schools of the State." The work of the Commission in accordance with this clause has taken three lines of activity.

(1). NORTH CAROLINA DAY.

At the request of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction the Secretary of the Historical Commission prepared the programs of exercises for the celebration of North Carolina Day in the public schools in 1909 and in 1910. The program in 1909 was devoted to a study of "Western North Carolina"; that of 1910 to "North Carolina Poets and Poetry."

(2). NORTH CAROLINA HISTORY LEAFLETS.

The Commission has published, and distributed to all teachers applying for copies, reprints from Hackluyt's Voyages of the original documents giving accounts of the first English Colony in the New World. This is series 1 of the "North Carolina History Leaflets." It embraces seven leaflets which contain all the original documents which we have relating to the voyage of Amadas and Barlowe to Roanoke Island (1584); the Colony under Ralph Lane on Roanoke Island (1585-1586); the Colony under John White (1587); and White's account of his search for the Colony (1590). This series will be followed by other leaflets bearing upon important events in our history.

(3). SCHOOL ESSAYS IN NORTH CAROLINA HISTORY.

Many requests have been received from pupils, especially from high school pupils, for reference to sources bearing upon a variety of subjects to North Carolina history. Such requests have always been answered as fully as possible.

NORTH CAROLINA HISTORY IN THE SCHOOLS.

Most encouraging of all the activities of the year is the increased interest manifested in the history of North Carolina by the schools of the State. Ten years ago probably not a school in North Carolina included the subject in its course of study. Today, no public school in North Carolina can omit North Carolina history from its course of study without disobeying the law of the State. In order to ascertain to what extent and with what results this law is being obeyed, I addressed a letter of inquiry to the superintendents of our city schools, asking: (1) What work was done in North Carolina history during the past year; (2) how it compared in amount, in the time devoted to it, and in the interest manifested by pupils, with the work of previous years; (3) how it compared with the work planned for the present year. The superintendents of twenty-seven towns and cities replied. Their replies are interesting and encouraging. Let me summarize them briefly as follows:¹

Newton reported that interest in North Carolina history among the pupils is "increasing"; Stony Point, that it is "encouraging"; Kenly that "last year's work [was] far more satisfactory than that done any previous year." Waynesville reported "good results." Greenville found the work last year "very much more satisfactory than it has heretofore been." Morganton has a course in North Carolina history extending through three years. Maxton increased the amount of work done over the previous year by the addition of work in local history. Gastonia has entered upon "an era of interest" in our history. At Edenton the "children take a lively interest" in North Carolina history, while those of Ashboro find it both "interesting and profitable." Randleman included North Carolina history in the course of study. At Statesville the subject is studied "more and more from year to year with increasing interest." The pupils of Elizabeth City manifested an "enthusiastic love" of the work, and formed a County Memorial Society for the purpose of marking historic spots in Pasquotank County and of collecting an historical museum. Last year Marion "devoted more time to North Carolina history than formerly," and during the present year has offered a medal for the best work on the subject. Scotland Neck reports: "The interest in North Carolina history has grown from year to year, and we

¹ These reports cover the year 1908-1909.

have secured better results every succeeding year." During the present year, Jonesboro has increased the work over that done last year. Durham has done likewise. Weldon has increased the work every year since the organization of the school, securing increased interest each year. The pupils of Monroe last year "took an extraordinary interest in their North Carolina history work, and appeared really to enjoy the history period." They found the settlement maps, showing in different colors the sections of the State settled by the English, the Scotch, the Germans, and the Scotch-Irish, with small pictures of log cabins pasted on the sites of the oldest towns, exceedingly instructive. Within the past year Roxboro "doubled our [her] efforts to stimulate the practical study of North Carolina history." Hertford confesses that she is by no means doing what she could do, but as an honest confession is said to be good for the soul, we feel encouraged to hope that next year progress may be reported. Such, at least, proved to be the case with High Point, for High Point confessed that last year "practically nothing was done of a serious nature," but this year "a fairly good course in the history of our State has been inaugurated." The children of La Grange like North Carolina history when presented by live, competent teachers. Pilot Mountain found that the pupils were interested, and declared that the prospects for good work during the coming year are encouraging. The work at Belhaven last year was "not satisfactory," but more time will be given to it during the coming year. Hickory last year devoted twice as much time to it as during any previous year, and found that the pupils manifested "much more interest in the history of our State." It is evident, I think, from these reports, that the children of the State have at last taken hold of the subject, so that the future is secure.

General Summary.

Summarizing the foregoing report we find the following results of our work during the biennial period, December 1, 1908-November 30, 1910:

1. We have saved from destruction, classified and filed 14,754 letters and other documents of the Executive Department, beginning with the administration of Governor Caswell, 1777, and closing with that of Governor Vance, 1879.

2. We have added to the collections of the State 8,788 manuscripts of the greatest historical value.

3. We have had a large number of these manuscripts copied preparatory to publication.

4. We have issued ten publications, besides seven leaflets in which were reprinted historical sources for use in teaching North Carolina history in the public schools.

5. We have procured for the State marble busts of two of her most eminent statesmen.

6. We have obtained through the gift of a foreign government a replica of the statue of Washington by Canova.

7. We have assisted a large number of students in their investigations into North Carolina history, have given information about the history of the State wherever it was possible, and have encouraged in many ways the study of our history in the schools of the State.

PART II.**HISTORICAL ACTIVITIES IN NORTH CAROLINA 1909-1910**

Under the impression that one of the most effective ways in which the State Historical Commission can encourage the study of North Carolina history is by keeping a record of the various historical activities in the State, I have carefully kept notes of all such activities as have been brought to my attention; and have asked of the numerous patriotic organizations in the State reports of their work. Most of them have responded cheerfully and most encouragingly. It is taken for granted that those which have not responded have done nothing to report. Those who are interested in the development of an historical interest and sentiment in North Carolina, and who believe that the cultivation of such a sentiment is of the utmost importance in the development of the character of a people, will find much to encourage and stimulate them in the facts set forth in these reports.

I wish to take this opportunity of returning my thanks for and expressing my appreciation of the courtesy of the various officials who have furnished me with the data upon which this review of the historical activities in North Carolina from November 30, 1908, to December 1, 1910, is based.

The New Bern Bicentennial.

One of the most interesting events of the past year was the celebration at New Bern of the bicentennial of the founding of the city. The ceremonies occupied the entire week of July 25-29. Historical addresses of much interest and value were delivered by Mr. C. J. McCarthy, Mayor of New Bern; Hon. F. M. Simmons, United States Senator; Dr. Julius Goebel, of the University of Illinois, representing the German-American National Alliance; and by Hon. Hannis Taylor, a native of New Bern.

The other exercises consisted of historical pageants in which the landing of the Colonists, the founding of the city, the struggles with the Indians, and other events in the history of New Bern were skilfully represented; and an industrial pageant in which the industries of the New Bern of today were represented. Invitations to participate in the historical pageants were sent to the other cities of the State, several of which accepted and sent handsome floats.

The ceremonies were witnessed by large crowds and undoubtedly were beneficial in arousing an interest in and extending a knowledge of the early history of the State.

The Daniel Boone Memorial Association.

The General Assembly of 1909 incorporated the Daniel Boone Memorial Association. Since the passage of the act the Association has been actively at work carrying out the purposes of its organization, *i. e.*, "to perpetuate the memory of the life of Daniel Boone in North Carolina." Mr. Phillip Sowers, of Rowan County, has donated to the Association five acres of land in Boone Township, Davidson County, embracing the site of Daniel Boone's cabin. On this site the Association has constructed a replica of the cabin, a double room log house, in which it has begun and will maintain a museum of historic relics. A monument of native granite, fifteen feet in height, has been erected on the grounds by citizens of Rowan County, from which Davidson was cut off in 1822. The upper half of the monument is in the shape of a huge Indian arrow-head. The Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, Salisbury, has erected a tablet to the memory of Boone, upon which is a suitable inscription.

Mr. J. R. McCrary, Secretary of the Association, writes as follows: "The grounds have been put in fine shape for the reception of visitors who will always find some one to gladly show them Boone's Cave of Devil's Den on the banks of the Yadkin River and other points of interest. * * * The Association has only begun its work. It intends to make of this beautiful and picturesque spot a Mecca for pilgrims from everywhere. It is about twelve miles from Lexington in one direction and an equal distance from Salisbury in the other."

North Carolina Society of the Colonial Dames of America.

The North Carolina Society of the Colonial Dames of America has made an extensive list of historic spots in North Carolina that are unmarked in any way. The Society has erected a handsome marker at one of the most interesting of these places—Russelborough—the Cape Fear home of Governor Arthur Dobbs and of Governor William Tryon, near Brunswick. Russelborough was the scene of the resistance to the Stamp Act on the Cape Fear. It was here that the Minute Men of Brunswick, Wilmington and the surrounding counties, led by Ashe and Waddell and Moore and Harnett, defied the power of the British Government by successfully preventing the enforcement of the Stamp Act in North Carolina. The monument erected by the Colonial Dames on May 5, 1909, is about six feet high and four feet square at the base, tapering from top to bottom about forty degrees. It is composed of stone and brick taken from the Governor's house, which was known in 1766 as Tryon Pal-

ace. The monument stands on a bluff, overlooking the Cape Fear River, with a large white tablet facing the river, making a conspicuous mark which will endure for many generations in commemoration of those who saw the right and fearlessly pursued it. The tablet bears the following inscription:

"RUSSELBOROUGH.

"Erected by Captain John Russell, Commander of His Britannic Majesty's Sloop of War 'Scorpion,' who gave his name to this residence and tract of fifty-five acres of land adjacent to the town of Brunswick.

"Subsequently owned and occupied by the British Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Arthur Dobbs, and later conveyed to His Excellency, William Tryon, Governor.

"On the 10th of February, 1766, this building, known as Tryon's Palace, was surrounded by one hundred and fifty armed men of the Cape Fear, led by George Moore, of Orton, and Cornelius Harnett, who resisted for the first time on this continent the authority of their sovereign lord the King, by demanding from Governor Tryon the person of Captain Lobb, commander of the Sloop of War 'Viper,' and the surrender of the odious emblems of the British Parliament's Stamp Act committed to his care, which had been brought to Brunswick by Captain Phipps in the Sloop of War 'Diligence.'

"Subsequently, on the 31st day of February, 1776, at 10 a. m., a body of four hundred to five hundred Cape Fear men, in arms, under Cornelius Harnett and Colonel James Moore, surrounded this house and demanded the surrender of His Majesty's Comptroller, Mr. Pennington, and required of him an oath that he would never issue any stamped paper in this province of North Carolina.

"This monument, erected May 5, 1909, by the North Carolina Society of the Colonial Dames of America, is composed of stones from the original foundation of Tryon's Palace on this spot."

Alamance Battle Ground Association.

The Alamance Battle Ground Association, incorporated by the General Assembly of 1909, met at Burlington on April 14, 1909, and organized by the election of the proper officers and the appointment of committees to draft by-laws and outline the work to be done.

Liberty Point Monument Association.

On June 21, 1909, at Liberty Point, in Cumberland County, a movement was inaugurated for the erection of a monument to commemorate the signing on June 20, 1775, of what is known as the "Cumberland County Association," or the "Liberty Point Declaration of Independence." This document was a test, orig-

inally drawn up by the Council of Safety of South Carolina, and signed at Charleston, June 3, 1775. Afterwards a copy was sent to Wilmington, N. C., where it was signed June 19, 1775; and another copy to Cross Creek, in Cumberland County, where it was signed by the Whigs of the Cross Creek section, on June 20, 1775. Those sturdy patriots lived in a district dominated by the Scotch-Highlanders, who were Loyalists almost to a man, and their boldness in signing such a test under such circumstances well deserves to be fittingly commemorated by their descendants.

Moore's Creek Battle Ground Association.

In 1857, the Moore's Creek Battle Ground Association erected a monument on the battlefield of Moore's Creek Bridge dedicated to the valor of the victors in that struggle. On the 29th of July, 1909, within the shadow of that monument, a second monument was unveiled and dedicated to the valor of the vanquished. These two monuments commemorate neither the victory of the one, nor the defeat of the other, but rather the courage, the loyalty to their respective causes, and the devotion to their duty, so pre-eminently displayed by both sides on that memorable field.

The monument to the Highlanders bears the following appropriate inscription:

"Here fell
Captain McLeod, Captain Campbell,
and
about fifty Highland Scots, Loyalists,
who, with splendid courage,
assaulted with claymores
the American entrenchments.
They were Heroes who did
their duty as they saw it, and are worthy of
this tribute from the descendants of the
equally brave men whom they fought.
Peace to their ashes!"

"Erected by the
The Moore's Creek Memorial Association.
1909."

King's Mountain Monument.

A notable event of the year 1909, was the erection by the United States Government of an imposing monument on the site of the battle of King's Mountain. Though this monument stands on the soil of South Carolina, the battle which it com-

memorates and the erection of the monument itself were, to a very large extent, achievements of North Carolinians. The monument, erected at a cost of \$30,000, is made of North Carolina granite, and rises to a height of eighty-three and one-half feet above the ground. It rests on a foundation of solid rock beneath the earth. The north or front face bears the following inscription:

"Erected by the
Government of the United States of America,
to the establishment of which
the heroism and patriotism of those
who participated in this battle so
largely contributed."

On the west front is inscribed:

"To commemorate the victory of
King's Mountain, October 7, 1780."

The east front perpetuates the names of the killed and wounded.

The monument was unveiled on the anniversary of the battle, October 7, 1909, in the presence of the Governors of North Carolina and South Carolina, and of a vast assemblage of interested spectators.

Guilford Battle Ground Company.

The Guilford Battle Ground Company continues to hold its place among the foremost patriotic societies of the State. Since December 1, 1908, the Company has erected on the battlefield of Guilford Court House a monument to Clio, the Muse of History, a monument to David Caldwell, has completed the tablet to the memory of Peter Francisco, a Revolutionary patriot who distinguished himself for his courage and daring on numerous battlefields, and in particular at Guilford Court House.

CLIO.

The statue of Clio is a Greek figure in bronze, resting on a massive block of granite which bears on one side a bronze tablet inscribed with the following lines, written by Major Joseph M. Morehead, President of the Guilford Battle Ground Company:

"As sinking silently to night,
Noon fades insensibly,
So truth's fair phase assumes the haze
And hush of history.

"But lesser lights relieve the dark,
 Dumb dreariness of night,
 And o'er the past historians cast
 At least a stellar light."

DAVID CALDWELL.

The statue to Reverend Doctor David Caldwell bears the following inscription:

"Dr. David Caldwell.
 Born 1724—Died 1824."

On the four sides of the base are the following words:

"Preacher," "Teacher," "Physician," "Patriot."

Hon. Joseph M. Morehead, President of the Guilford Battle Ground Company, after enumerating the above mentioned activities, adds: "Our main attention, however, has been directed to the passage of a bill by Mr. John M. Morehead in the Lower House of Congress for a donation to the Battle Ground of \$25,000 for a monument to General Greene. We are happy to say that long continued efforts in this line have at last secured the attention of the proper committee and of their favorable report to the House. This bill, we hope and expect, will be passed at the next session of Congress."

Daughters of the Revolution.

SITE OF FIRST COLONIAL ASSEMBLY.

On June 11, 1910, the Sir Walter Raleigh Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, Elizabeth City, N. C., unveiled a bronze tablet at Nixonton, N. C., to mark the site upon which stood the house in which met the first Assembly held in North Carolina. On the tablet is the following inscription:

"Here was held the First Albemarle Assembly, February 6, 1665. Erected by the Sir Walter Raleigh Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, June 11, 1910."

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, EDENTON.

The Penelope Barker Chapter, Edenton, has placed in St. Paul's Church, Edenton, a slate tablet, 3x4 feet, on which is the following inscription:

"This building, begun A. D. 1736 and first used A. D. 1760, is the third Church of St. Paul's Parish, Chowan Precinct, Edenton.

"The first, A. D. 1701-02, stood a mile hence on the Sound side. It was the first church building in North Carolina.

"The second was built in 1708.

"D. R., 1910."

CHOWAN COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

The same chapter has placed a similar tablet in the court house of Chowan County, on which is the following inscription:

"First settlement here, called Chuwon Precinct, 1658.

"First Court House built 1719. This Court House built 1767. Commissioners: Thomas Pollock, Joseph Hewes, Thomas Nash, Edward Vail, Wm. Lowther.

"Patriotic meeting of Freeholders and other Citizens of Chowan County and Edenton at the Court House, Presided over by Reverend Daniel Earle, August 22, 1774.

"Edenton was seat of Government of North Carolina 1722-1766."

"D. R. 1910."

These two tablets will be formally unveiled and presented in December.

THE NORTH CAROLINA BOOKLET.

The continued publication of the North Carolina Booklet is the most noteworthy achievement of the Daughters of the Revolution. It is the only publication issued in North Carolina devoted exclusively to North Carolina history, and has contributed largely to the revival of interest in historical studies which I have already mentioned. It well deserves the support of all who are interested in the history of North Carolina and that large share of American history contributed by North Carolina and her people.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

The North Carolina Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution have celebrated various anniversaries of the Revolution, given medals to the pupils of a number of schools for the best essays in North Carolina history, and erected several markers at historic sites.

SUGAR CREEK BURYING GROUND.

The Mecklenburg Chapter placed a granite marker on the wall of the old Sugar Creek Burying Ground, where many of the early pioneers of Mecklenburg are buried. The tablet bears this inscription:

"Sugar Creek Burying Ground.

1750—1825.

Erected by the Mecklenburg Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution, 1909."

FORT DOBBS.

On November 2, 1910, the Fort Dobbs Chapter, at Statesville, dedicated a marker on the site of Fort Dobbs, about two miles from Statesville. Fort Dobbs was built by Colonel Hugh Waddell, in 1755, during the French and Indian War and was at that time the farthest outpost on the frontier. It played an important part in the war and in the settlement of Western North Carolina.

The marker is a granite boulder, 3 1-2 feet in length, 2 feet in thickness, and 2 1-2 feet in height. On the face is a polished panel upon which is the following inscription:

"Site of Fort Dobbs

1755

Erected by the Fort Dobbs Chapter, D. A. R.

1910."

BIRTHPLACE OF ANDREW JACKSON.

The Society has also placed a marker on the site of the birthplace of Andrew Jackson, seven miles from the village of Waxhaw, in Union (in 1767 part of Mecklenburg) County.

The base of the marker is eight feet square and two feet high. It is built of rough boulders laid in the foundation of the chimney of the Jackson Cabin. On this base is a tablet which shows the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution above which is the following inscription:

"Erected by

North Carolina

D. A. R. 1910."

Below the insignia is the following line:

"These stones were

part of the original house."

On this base is a granite slab, rough-hewn, on which stands a granite boulder, also rough-hewn, four feet high and two feet thick. On it is a bronze tablet showing the Jackson Cabin in bas-relief and bearing the following inscription:

"Here was born

March 15th, 1767

Andrew Jackson

Seventh President of the

United States."

MONUMENT TO JUNALUSKA.

On November 5, 1910, the Joseph Winston Chapter, D. A. R., of Winston-Salem, unveiled at Robbinsville a monument marking the grave of Junaluska, or as he was known in early life, Gulkalaski, the famous Cherokee Chief who contributed so materially to the victory of Andrew Jackson over the Creek Indians at Horse-Shoe Bend, on that occasion saving the life of the General. As a reward for his services the State of North Carolina by special act of the Legislature conferred citizenship upon him and donated a tract of land in what is now Graham County. The monument bears the following inscription:

"Here lie the bodies of Junaluska, the noble Cherokee Chief, and Nicie, his squaw. Together with his warriors he saved the life of General Andrew Jackson at the Battle of Horse-Shoe Bend, Alabama, March 27th, 1814, and for his bravery and faithfulness North Carolina made him a citizen and gave him land in this the County of Graham. He died Nov. 20, 1858, aged almost 100 years. The monument was erected to his memory by the General Joseph Winston Chapter, D. A. R., November 5, 1910."

The Sons of the Revolution.

ABNER NASH.

On November 15, 1909, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Sons of the Revolution presented to the State a portrait of Abner Nash, Governor of North Carolina 1780-1781. The address of presentation was delivered by Dr. J. G. deR. Hamilton, Professor of History in the University of North Carolina, and accepted by Hon. W. W. Kitchin, Governor of North Carolina.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON DAVIE.

On November 15, 1910, in the Senate Chamber, the same society presented to the State a portrait of William Richardson Davie, Governor of North Carolina 1798-1799. The portrait was presented on behalf of the society by Mr. James O. Carr, of Wilmington, and accepted on behalf of the State by Hon. Thomas W. Bickett, Attorney-General of North Carolina.

Captain Otway Burns.

The War of 1812 was commemorated during the year 1909 by the erection at Burnsville of a statue to the memory of Captain Otway Burns, of the privateer "Snapdragon." The statue was unveiled on July 5, 1909, in the presence of five thousand people, the address of the occasion being delivered by the Chief Justice of North Carolina. It represents Captain Burns in full

uniform, is of bronze, life-size, and mounted on a granite base of four sections. On a bronze tablet is the following inscription:

"Otway Burns.

Born in Onslow County, N. C., 1775.

Died in Portsmouth, N. C., 1850.

Sailor—Soldier—Statesman.

North Carolina's foremost son in the War of 1812-15.

For him, this town was named.

He guarded well our seas.

Let the mountains honor him."

The statue was erected by Captain Burns's grandson, Mr. Walter Francis Burns, of the city of New York.

United Daughters of the Confederacy.

The activities of the United Daughters of the Confederacy have followed five distinct lines:

1. The celebration of anniversaries.
2. The presentation of Crosses of Honor to veterans.
3. The marking of soldiers' graves.
4. The presentation of portraits to schools and libraries.
5. The erection of monuments.

ANNIVERSARIES.

The several chapters report that the following anniversaries were observed with suitable exercises: Memorial Day, and the birthdays of Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, "Stonewall" Jackson, Joseph E. Johnston, Admiral Semmes, and William D. Pender.

I call attention to this list for the purpose of making a single observation. It is this: The list includes the name of but one North Carolinian, William D. Pender, and the only chapter that observed his birthday was the one which bears his name. It naturally occurs, therefore, to one to ask if there were no North Carolinians either in the civil or military service of the Confederacy worthy of being thus remembered? If there were, would it not be as well for us to keep their services as fresh in our memories as it is to keep fresh the memories of the great Virginians in that struggle?

PORTRAITS.

Several of the chapters have presented to public schools and libraries portraits of Lee and Jackson.

MONUMENTS.

During the period covered by this report ten Confederate monuments or other similar memorials were erected in the State, the cornerstones of three were laid, and fourteen were projected. The monuments that were completed are as follows:

CHOWAN COUNTY CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

Seven years ago the Bell Battery Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, of Chowan County, began a movement for the erection of a Confederate monument at Edenton. The first contribution was made by W. D. Pruden, Jr., aged nine years, who contributed two cents to the enterprise. His pennies grew rapidly until by July, 1904, they had grown into a sum sufficient to erect a granite shaft nineteen feet high. Later this shaft was surmounted by a bronze figure of a Confederate soldier seven feet in height. The completed monument was unveiled May 10, 1909. It bears the following inscription:

"To Our Confederate Dead.
1861—1865."

[Reverse:]

"Gashed with innumerable scars,
Low in Glory's lap they lie,
Though they fell, they fell like stars,
Streaming splendor through the sky."

MACON COUNTY CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

September 30, 1909, a Confederate Monument was unveiled at the town of Franklin to the Confederate soldiers of Macon County. The monument is built on a concrete foundation, is composed of twenty-seven stones, twenty-five feet in height, and is surmounted by the marble figure of a Confederate soldier six feet in height. The inscriptions are as follows:

[North side:]

Co. N.
16th Regiment, N. C. T.
Infantry.

In Memory of
The Sons of Macon County
Who served in the
War Period
1861-1865.

[West side:]

Co. B.
39th Regiment, N. C. T.
Infantry.

Co. C.
65th Regiment N. C. T.
6th Cavalry.

[South side:]

Co. D.
62nd Regiment N. C. T.
Infantry.

Co. K.
9th Regiment, N. C. T.
1st Cavalry.

[East side:]

Co. I.
39th Regiment N. C. T.
Infantry.

Co. E.
65th Regiment N. C. T.
6th Cavalry.

ROWAN COUNTY CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

The most notable event of the year 1909, indeed the most notable event in the entire history of Confederate monument building in North Carolina, was the completion and unveiling at Salisbury, on May 10, 1909, of the monument to the Confederate soldiers of Rowan County. This monument deserves something more than a mere passing notice. The movement for its erection was inaugurated by the Robert F. Hoke Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, of Rowan County, January 19, 1901. When sufficient progress had been made to consider the question of what design should be selected, the Chapter decided that it would "erect a memorial which should have an artistic value, as well as a patriotic significance." Such a monument was found in the magnificent group of Mr. Frederick W. Ruckstuhl, of New York, the original of which is in the city of Baltimore. This group Mrs. Francis F. Tiernan describes as "the finest expression in plastic art of the valor, endurance, and heroic qualities of the Confederate soldier." Ascertaining that one replica, and only one, of this beautiful monument could be made, the Chapter at once opened negotiations with the sculptor, who offered the replica to the Rowan Daughters for the sum of \$10,000. At first thought this seemed

hopeless, but, as Mrs. Tiernan says: "Knowing that such an opportunity once lost could never be regained, the Chapter, gathering up its courage, rather than listening to the dictates of its fears, closed with the offer, and the contract with him was signed in April, 1903." Then began the long, hard struggle to raise the necessary money, and though at times the outlook was dark enough, the Chapter's enthusiasm never abated for one moment. Its splendid faith was finally justified, when, on May 10, 1909, it had the proud distinction of unveiling what is certainly the most beautiful and significant monument to the soldiers of the Confederacy that has been erected on Confederate soil.

A group of bronze surmounts a pedestal of pink Rowan granite, which is not only beautiful in itself, but harmonizes admirably with the bronze. The pedestal bears the following inscriptions:

[Southeast side:]

"In Memory
of
Rowan's Confederate Soldiers,
that
Their Heroic Deeds, Sublime Self-Sacrifice
and
Undying Devotion to Duty and Country
May Never be Forgotten.
1861-1865."

[Northeast side:]

"They Gave
Their Lives and Fortunes
For Constitutional Liberty
and
State Sovereignty in
Obedience to the Teachings of the Fathers
Who Framed the Constitution and Established the
Union of These States."

[Southwest side:]

"Soldiers of the Confederacy:
Fame has Given You
An Imperishable Crown.
History Will Record Your Daring Valor
Noble Sufferings
and
Matchless Achievements
To the Honor and Glory of Our Land."

[Northwest side:]

"Deo Vindice.
R. I. P."

The bronze group "expresses in the noblest possible form the splendid valor of the Confederate soldier, his heroic endurance of suffering and privation and his steadfast devotion to duty even unto death. He is exhibited as falling mortally wounded, after his long and desperate fight against overwhelming odds, when Fame, descending from the skies, supports his sinking form, while she holds aloft the crown of glory which History will place upon his brow."

The erection of this statue is the most notable event in the history of monument-building in North Carolina. The statues which have been heretofore erected are expressions of the love of his people for the Confederate soldier, and of their loyalty to his memory, but one can hardly call them artistic or graceful, or find in them interpretations of the spirit of the Confederacy. Indeed most of them are cut from a pattern that may be purchased by the gross. But the Rowan monument expresses all the love and all the loyalty to the memory of the Confederate soldier that the others do, and expresses infinitely more. It is the embodiment of the spirit of the Confederacy, and in it may be read the tragedy of the Lost Cause. It is neither stilted, nor stereotyped. It is art, real, enduring, inspiring art; for the genius of a true artist has caught in a remarkable degree the spirit of the Confederacy and has given it expression in a work of art as inspiring as the valor that it commemorates.

GRANVILLE COUNTY CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

In September, 1904, the Granville Grays Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, was organized for the purpose of erecting a monument to the soldiers of the Confederacy of Granville County. The movement was inaugurated in 1904; the cornerstone was laid May 10, 1909, and the monument was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies October 30, 1909. The monument is of gray granite, twenty-six feet in height, and is surmounted by a bronze statue of the Confederate soldier. The following are the inscriptions on the monument:

[North side:] "Granville Grays
Chapter
U. D. C."

[South side:] "C. S. A.
To our Confederate Dead
1861—1865."

RUTHERFORD COUNTY CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

The Davis-Dickerson-Mills Chapter, U. D. C., of Rutherfordton, on November 12, 1910, unveiled in that town a monument

to the Confederate soldiers of Rutherford County. It is 28 feet in height and is surmounted by the figure of a Confederate soldier in bronze. The inscriptions are as follows:

[East side:]

"To the Memory of the Men and Women of the
Confederacy."

[West side:]

"Erected by the Davis-Dickerson-Mills Chapter,
United Daughters of the Confederacy,
October, 1910."

CALDWELL COUNTY CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

The Z. B. Vance Chapter, at Lenoir, on June 3, 1910, unveiled a monument to the Confederate soldiers of Caldwell County. The monument is a simple shaft, 30 feet in height. On the southeast and northwest sides are pedestals on which now rest cannon balls, which, however, will ultimately be displaced for bronze figures of Confederate soldiers. The inscriptions are as follows:

[Northeast side:]

"From Caldwell County.
Co. A. 23rd N. C. Reg't Inf.
Co. F. 26th N. C. Reg't Inf.
Co. I. 26th N. C. Reg't Inf.
Co. E. 58th N. C. Reg't Inf.
Co. H. 58th N. C. Reg't Inf.
And many of her Sons
in other commands."

"Erected by
The Vance Chapter of the
United Daughters of the Confederacy
of Caldwell County, N. C.
May, 1910."

[Southeast side:]

"Nor shall your glory be forgot
While Fame her record keeps,
Or Honor points the hallowed spot
Where Valor proudly sleeps."
"In Honor of
The Men who wore the Gray."

VANCE COUNTY CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

May 10, 1910, the Vance County Chapter laid at Henderson the cornerstone of a monument to the Confederate soldiers of

Vance County, and on November 10, 1910, the monument was unveiled. The monument is thirty-five feet high, and is surmounted by the bronze figure of a Confederate soldier. The following inscriptions appear on it:

"Our Confederate Dead.
Peace to their Ashes.
Honor to their Memory.
Glory to their Cause."

"1861-1865."

"Vance County Chapter
U. D. C.
Nov. 10, 1910."

"C. S. A."

A bronze tablet bears the names of the Monument Committee.

MEMORIAL ARCH IN OAKWOOD CEMETERY.

At Raleigh, May 10, 1910, the James Johnston Pettigrew Chapter unveiled as a gateway to the Confederate Plot in Oakwood Cemetery a memorial arch of granite. On the capstone is a bronze tablet on which is the following inscription:

"Confederate Cemetery."

On the east column is a bronze tablet upon which is the following inscription:

"Erected in Memory of our Confederate Dead, by the James Johnston Pettigrew Chapter, U. D. C., 1910."

MEMORIAL ARCH AT TARBORO.

Another memorial arch was erected as a gateway to the Confederate Cemetery at Tarboro, by the William Dorsey Pender Chapter. It is of concrete with a capstone of tinted marble upon which is the following inscription:

"1861-1865.

They wore the gray.
C. S. A."

On one of the pillars is the following:

"Erected by the William Dorsey Pender Chapter, U. D. C., 1910."

HENRY L. WYATT MEMORIAL AT TARBORO.

On August 13, 1910, the Dixie-Lee Chapter, U. D. C. (the children's branch of the William Dorsey Pender Chapter, U. D. C.), at Tarboro, presented to the town a public drinking fountain, in memory of Henry L. Wyatt, of the Edgewcombe Guards, who was the first Confederate soldier killed in battle. The fountain bears the following inscription:

"In memory of Private Henry L. Wyatt, Edgewcombe Guards.

Killed June 10th, 1861. First at Bethel.

Erected by the Dixie-Lee Chapter, Children of the Confederacy,
August 13, 1910."

CONFEDERATE NAVY YARD AT CHARLOTTE.

After the battle of the Monitor and the Merrimac in Hampton Roads, March 8, 1862, the Confederate States Government recognized the necessity of removing the Confederate navy yard from Norfolk, Va., to some point unexposed to danger of attack by water. The place selected was Charlotte, N. C. In the factory established there guns, gun carriages, and other instruments of war, were cast both for the navy and for the land forces. The site is now occupied by the freight warehouses of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company. On one of these warehouses, June 3, 1910, the Stonewall Jackson Chapter, U. D. C., of Charlotte, unveiled a tablet which bears the following inscription:

"Confederate States Navy Yard,

Charlotte, North Carolina.

1862-1865."

CORNERSTONES OF CONFEDERATE MONUMENTS.

Cornerstones of Confederate monuments have been laid as follows:

DURHAM COUNTY MONUMENT.

The J. S. Carr Chapter, U. D. C., at Durham, laid the cornerstone of a monument to the soldiers of Durham County, May 10, 1910.

HERTFORD COUNTY CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

On August 23, 1910, the cornerstone of a monument to the Confederate soldiers of Hertford County was laid with suitable ceremonies at Winton. The monument will bear the following inscription:

"C. S. A.

1861—1865."

"Hertford County Chapter, U. D. C."

SCOTLAND COUNTY CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

The Scotland County Chapter has laid the cornerstone of a monument to the Confederate soldiers of Scotland County, on which will appear the following inscriptions:

[Second base:]

"Our Confederate Heroes."

[North die:]

"To the Confederate soldiers of Scotland County, the record of whose sublime self-sacrifice and undying devotion to duty in the service of their country, is the fond heritage of a loyal posterity."

[South die:]

"We care not whence they came,
Dear in their lifeless clay;
Their cause and country still the same,
They died and wore the gray."

[East die:]

"Lest we forget."
1861-1865."

[West die:]

"First at Bethel.
Farthest at Gettysburg.
Last at Appomattox."

PROJECTED CONFEDERATE MONUMENTS.

The following is a list of the Confederate monuments that have been projected and for which money is now being raised:

The W. A. Allen Chapter, U. D. C., at Kenansville, the James Kenan Chapter, U. D. C., at Warsaw, and the Faison-Hicks Chapter, U. D. C., at Faison, to the soldiers of Duplin County.

The Person County Chapter, U. D. C., at Roxboro, to the soldiers of Person County.

The Graham Chapter, U. D. C., at Graham, to the soldiers of Alamance County.

The Ashford-Sillers Chapter, U. D. C., at Clinton, to the soldiers of Sampson County.

The Perquimans Chapter, U. D. C., at Hertford, to the soldiers of Perquimans County.

The Mt. Airy Chapter, U. D. C., at Mt. Airy, to the soldiers of Surry County.

The D. H. Hill Chapter, U. D. C., at Elizabeth City, to the soldiers of Pasquotank County.

The Randolph County Chapter, U. D. C., at Ashboro, to the soldiers of Randolph County.

The Joseph J. Davis Chapter, U. D. C., at Louisburg, to the soldiers of Franklin County.

The Confederate Monument Association, at Gatesville, to the soldiers of Gates County.

The Albemarle Chapter, U. D. C., at Albemarle, to the soldiers of Stanly County.

The Mary Lee Chapter, U. D. C., at Painter, to the soldiers of Jackson County.

The Henry L. Wyatt Memorial Association, assisted by the U. D. C., and an appropriation from the State Treasury, will erect in 1911, at Raleigh, a statue of Henry L. Wyatt, the first Confederate soldier killed in battle.

The following monuments in commemoration of persons and events of the Civil War should be added to the above list:

The Cape Fear Chapter, U. D. C., at Wilmington, will soon unveil a monument to George Davis, Attorney-General of the Confederate States.

The newspapers report that the Woodmen of the World at Durham will place a marker on the site of the Bennet house in which General Joseph E. Johnston surrendered to General W. T. Sherman.

The State organization of the United Daughters of the Confederacy will place a monument at Chapel Hill in honor of the students of the University of North Carolina who were Confederate soldiers.

LINCOLN COUNTY MEMORIAL HALL.

In 1908, the Southern Stars Chapter, U. D. C., acquired possession of the building of the old "Pleasant Retreat Academy," at Lincolnton, founded in 1813, in which General Stephen D. Ramseur, General Robert F. Hoke, and Confederate States Senator William A. Graham, as well as other soldiers and civilians of the Confederacy, were educated. In memory of Lincoln County's Confederate soldiers the building has been dedicated as the "Lincoln County Memorial Hall." During the past two years many improvements have been made in the building in which the chapter supports a public library and Confederate Museum.

Monuments to Union Soldiers.

The following monuments to Union soldiers were erected and unveiled in the State during the period of this report:

RHODE ISLAND SOLDIERS.

In the Federal Cemetery at New Bern, the State of Rhode Island, unveiled a monument, October 7, 1909, to the Rhode Island soldiers buried there.

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS.

On November 16, 1910, in the Federal Cemetery at Salisbury, in the presence of the Governors of Pennsylvania and North Carolina and their staffs, the State of Pennsylvania unveiled a monument erected in honor of the Pennsylvania soldiers who died while in prison at Salisbury. The monument is described as follows:

"The monument, which rests upon a high base of granite, supported by large, black marble pillars, carries a dome upon which is a bronze figure in a tattered uniform of a prisoner of war. Inside the arches of the shaft are three tablets, one representing the Salisbury Military Prison, and bearing an inscription in honor of the Pennsylvania soldiers, and another displaying the special act of the Pennsylvania Legislature of 1907 under which the commission was appointed and the monument erected."

Memorial Tablets at the University.

At the University of North Carolina, memorial tablets to Mrs. Cornelia Phillips Spencer, and to the late Thomas N. Hill were erected in Memorial Hall.

William L. Saunders.

During the year 1909 a large headstone was placed over the hitherto unmarked grave of Colonel William Lawrence Saunders at Tarboro. The stone bears the following inscription:

"William Lawrence Saunders,
1835-1891.

Soldier—Editor—Historian—Statesman—Patriot.

Colonel 46th N. C. Troops.

Secretary of State 1879-1891.

Distinguished for Wisdom and Courage.

For twenty years he exerted more power in
North Carolina than any other man."

"I decline to answer."

Portraits.¹

DAVID PATON.

On March 12, 1909, on behalf of David Paton's granddaughters, Mr. Samuel A. Ashe presented to the State a portrait of David Paton, architect of the State Capitol. If David Paton

¹None but oil portraits are included in this list.

had done no other work in his profession, the designing and construction of this building alone would have entitled him to rank as a genuine artist, and his portrait well deserves to hang on the walls of the beautiful structure which his genius created.

SAMUEL L. PATTERSON.

On October 25, 1910, the State Board of Agriculture placed in the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture a portrait of the late Samuel L. Patterson, for fifteen years Commissioner of Agriculture of this State.

CORNELIA PHILLIPS SPENCER.

On October 12, 1910, at the State Normal and Industrial College, a portrait of Cornelia Phillips Spencer, distinguished for her work in literature and in behalf of education in North Carolina, was presented to the College by Hon. Hannis Taylor, on behalf of the donors (the alumni and friends of the College).

JOHN D. TOOMER.

A portrait of John D. Toomer, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, 1829, was presented to the Court, March 9, 1909, by Hon. E. J. Hale, on behalf of Judge Toomer's granddaughters.

LEONARD HENDERSON.

On April 30, 1909, Hon. Robert W. Winston, on behalf of Judge Henderson's family, presented to the Supreme Court a portrait of Leonard Henderson, Associate Justice, 1819-1829, and Chief Justice, 1829-1833.

DAVID M. FURCHES.

A portrait of David M. Furches, Associate Justice of North Carolina, 1894-1901, and Chief Justice, 1901-1902, was presented to the Supreme Court on behalf of Judge Furches's family, by Hon. William P. Bynum.

Trinity College Historical Society.

The following lines of activity have characterized the work of the Trinity College Historical Society during the past two years:

1. Collection of manuscripts and other sources on North Carolina history. The Society now possesses a collection of 2,061 books and pamphlets and 4,196 manuscripts, and a large number of relics. It is collecting relics illustrative of the hand-made and domestic articles which have been displaced by the

advance of machinery and the factory system; and in co-operation with the North Carolina Conferences of the Methodist Church is collecting the official records of that Church in North Carolina, which include the manuscript journals of the Annual Conferences from 1838 to 1900, and records of several individual churches. Other important documents recently collected by the Society are the following: Letters of Nathaniel Macon; the Autobiography of Dr. Brantly York (founder of Trinity College); the History of Front Street Church, Wilmington; Personal Memoirs of Governor W. W. Holden; letters and other manuscripts relating to Reconstruction; copies of unpublished letters of Sidney Lanier and James Fennimore Cooper; and many deeds and other documents containing valuable autographs.

2. Publications. The Society has raised an endowment fund of \$1,000 for publication purposes. It has issued two publications:

(1). Trinity College Historical Papers. Series VIII. Published in January, 1910. Pp. 118.

(2). The Autobiography of Brantly York. This is No. 1 of "The John Lawson Monographs." Edited by W. K. Boyd.

3. The usual historical exercises of the Society have been regularly held at which a number of interesting and valuable papers were read.

Wachovia Historical Society.

The Wachovia Historical Society assisted the Daughters of the American Revolution in placing two tablets in the old Salem Tavern in commemoration of Washington's visit in 1791. Members of the Society read interesting papers relative to that event. The Society has added to its splendid collections a number of valuable articles. It also reports that during the year 1909 the Moravian town of Bethania, six miles north of Winston-Salem, celebrated the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its founding.

Hall of History.

The Director of the Hall of History reports that during the biennial period just closed 2,300 relics were added to the collection in the Hall of History, making the total number of relics, documents, and other objects now in the Hall of History 8,500. Among the most interesting of the articles recently added are portraits of Sir Walter Raleigh and of Queen Elizabeth, the gift of Mr. James Sprunt, of Wilmington; photographs of St. Philip's Church, Brunswick, and of Orton, the

finest type of Colonial mansion now standing in the State; portraits of Penelope Barker, and the tea caddy used at the Edenton Tea Party; the Lafayette coach, used by Lafayette upon his visit to Fayetteville in 1825, and the badge worn by him on the same occasion; photographs of old Fort Macon and Fort Caswell; photographs of two North Carolina Presidents, Andrew Jackson and Andrew Johnson; a life-size photograph of the late Edward VII, King of England (this photograph was specially presented through the British Ambassador, the Honorable James Bryce, who stated that the King in this particular case departed from precedent which forbade his presenting his photograph to public collections on account of the fact that the first English Colony founded in America was on North Carolina soil); the original design of the North Carolina State Flag, adopted by the State Convention, May 28, 1861; relics of the commanding officers of the Twenty-sixth North Carolina Regiment, Colonels Vance, Burgwyn, and Lane; a number of arms and wearing apparel of the Civil War period; photographs illustrating the great fisheries and wild ponies on the coast; panoramic views of the city of Raleigh; flags used by the United States Cruiser North Carolina at the Battle of Manila Bay; objects and photographs illustrative of Cherokee Indian life in North Carolina of present day; an Indian god of stone taken from Cherokee burial ground; whiskey still, captured in Scotland by Robert Burns, the poet, while a government gauger, and later brought to Fayetteville; and a fine collection of pictures of the seals of North Carolina. Besides these, numerous autographs and early prints were secured; the collection of photographs of State institutions has grown considerably and important additions were made to the collections of wearing apparel. Owing to the fact that the available space in the Hall of History is now practically all occupied, and that the addition of other objects merely means storage, the work of collection has not been pressed during the past year. Arrangements have been made to install the figureheads of the cruisers *North Carolina* and *Raleigh*, and to fill two cases with objects illustrating the old ante-bellum plantation life of the South.

Year after year there is an increase in the number of visitors to the Hall of History. Estimates of the number of persons who visit the Hall during the year, made by the officials of the Hall of History, vary from 50,000 to 100,000. These visitors come from many of the States of the Union, and are practically unanimous in their opinions that few if any of the States have a larger, more varied or more valuable collection of historical relics than North Carolina.

Fires.

I have next to report several "historical activities" of an entirely different character from any of the preceding, but which at this particular time are, perhaps, the most important of all. All of these "activities" did not occur within the period covered by this report, but as knowledge of them was obtained within this period, they are properly included.

FIRE NO. 1.

Sometime ago a distinguished son of one of North Carolina's eminent men, learning that there was quite a collection of his father's papers in possession of a certain family, immediately made application for the privilege of using them in the preparation of a biography of his father on which he was then engaged. He received the astounding reply that only a few days before his request was received, the papers of this legislator, Governor, United States Senator, Confederate States Senator, and United States Cabinet officer, had been thrown on a trash heap and burned as rubbish.

FIRE NO. 2.

During the early part of the year 1909, the newspapers announced the complete destruction by fire of the house of Major James H. Foote, of Wilkes County. Major Foote was not only a brave Confederate soldier; he was much more than that, for he was Custodian of the Roll of Honor of the Confederate troops of North Carolina. The fire which destroyed his house completely consumed his library and all his papers.

FIRE NO. 3.

The third historical activity of this nature is told by the papers of the State in the following dispatch, dated at Fayetteville, September 4, 1909:

"Three very mysterious fires occurred today at the home on Haymount, this city, of Major E. J. Hale, editor of the *Fayetteville Observer*. All three of the fires, which were of distinct origin, being among valuable papers and files. The first blaze was discovered by servants, in a storage room containing, besides other records, files of the *Fayetteville Observer* from 1825. This fire was extinguished after the loss of many valuable records, and considerable injury to the building. Some hours later two fires were discovered, one in a closet on the second floor, and the other among papers in the study. The files of the *Observer* have passed through several fires, including the burning of the *Observer* office by General Sherman during the Civil War."

FIRE NO. 4.

In a letter dated at Greenville, S. C., March 19, 1910, and addressed to Hon. J. Bryan Grimes, Mr. George W. Charlotte, enclosed a letter written to him by the late Senator Zebulon B. Vance to be added to the Vance Collection of the State Historical Commission. In his letter Mr. Charlotte added this significant sentence:

"I had more letters from him [Senator Vance] but they were destroyed when my dwelling was consumed by fire some years ago."

FIRE NO. 5.

Sometime during the summer of 1910 the Pettigrew residence at Tryon, N. C., caught fire and narrowly escaped destruction. Among other valuable property in the house was a large collection of the letters and papers of the Pettigrew family, embracing those of General James Johnston Pettigrew, Bishop Charles Pettigrew, Reverend William S. Pettigrew and others. These papers were in the immediate vicinity of the flames and many of them were scorched but, fortunately, not destroyed.

FIRE NO. 6.

The next "activity" of this character occurred in one of the State's public buildings at Raleigh. I take the following account from the *News and Observer*, of August 11, 1910:

"This morning between one and two o'clock the State of North Carolina was in some danger of losing the agricultural building in which are located the Hall of History, the State Museum, the Corporation Commission's offices, the State Chemist's offices, the Commissioner of Agriculture's offices, and various other offices. General Walter Greene, the night watchman, was on his rounds, which included stations throughout the whole building from cellar to the third floor. He had almost finished his rounds when he heard a sound like a pistol shot and rushing to the office he ran into the chemical laboratory, where four or five feet of blaze met his gaze. He rushed to one of the fire extinguishers nearest the blaze, and after some time endeavoring to make the extinguisher do its duty, found that it was out of shape and would not work. He then seized upon some vessel and filled it with water, which he used in putting out the fire.

"The cause of the fire is attributed to the electric light wiring, which in some way caused a combustion and the wire for several yards was on fire, some of it dropping to the floor and burning for some minutes.

"It is true that the fire did not amount to anything, as it was more or less a false alarm, but still there are thousands of dol-

lars worth of valuable property in this building and it should not be put in jeopardy by being kept in an old fire trap, that should a fire once start in, would go up in collapse.

"In the chemical laboratory, where the small fire originated, there are many gases and chemicals at all times. If the ever-alert watchman, General Greene, should have been on his rounds in the cellars and the fire have gotten a start there is no telling where it would have ended.

"In the State Museum there are so many priceless treasures that could not be replaced, the same applies to the Hall of History, to say nothing of the valuable records of the Corporation Commission and other offices. The present agricultural building is one of the capital city's oldest buildings, having once been Raleigh's hotel, and the valuable relics and treasures contained in this fire trap deserve a better home. It is to be hoped that at some early date the Legislature may make some provision for erecting a suitable building in place of this menace to safety of that which can not be replaced."

The inference to be drawn from these forms of "activity" is so plain that I shall not offer any comment.

Legislation.

The General Assembly of 1909 was generous towards the historical activities of the State.

CONFEDERATE MONUMENTS.

Acts were passed authorizing Jackson, Macon and Rutherford counties to donate land for the sites of Confederate monuments. The city of Henderson and the county of Vance were authorized to appropriate \$1,000 each towards the Confederate monument to be erected in Henderson to the soldiers of Vance County. The town of Rockingham was authorized to appropriate \$250, and the county of Richmond to appropriate \$500, and a site, for a monument to the soldiers of Richmond County. From the State Treasury \$2,500 were appropriated toward the proposed monument to Henry L. Wyatt.

ALAMANCE BATTLE GROUND COMPANY.

The Alamance Battle Ground Company was incorporated for the purpose of erecting suitable memorials on the battlefields of Alamance and Pyle's Hacking Match, and for caring for the grounds, and \$200 were appropriated by the State as an aid in the work.

STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION.

An act of especial importance was one creating the State Library Commission, for the purpose of encouraging the estab-

lishment of libraries in North Carolina, of giving aid and advice to those already in existence, and of collecting data bearing on the work of libraries. An annual appropriation of \$1,500 was made for the support of the Commission.

INDEX TO LAND GRANTS.

Another act which will be welcomed by students of our history authorized the Secretary of State to have the warrants, plats and surveys on file in his office, on which the lands in North Carolina and much of that of Tennessee were granted, classified, filed and indexed. A perfect mine of information of the early history of the State will thus be opened. For this work, \$3,000 were appropriated.

JOHN CHARLES M'NEILL MEMORIAL SOCIETY.

An act of especial interest was the incorporation of the John Charles McNeill Memorial Society "for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of the late John Charles McNeill, and for the moral, intellectual and social improvement of the community which gave him birth."

DANIEL BOONE MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

The preamble of Chapter 496, of the Public Laws of 1909, recites the fact that:

"Whereas, it is a well known historical fact that the noted pioneer, Daniel Boone, lived for many years in the State of North Carolina, and that his infancy and young manhood were spent in what was at the time Rowan County and is at present the County of Davidson; and whereas, it is desirous that his memory should be perpetuated among us."

Therefore, the "Daniel Boone Association" was incorporated for that purpose, with authority to erect memorials, to collect historical material, and to do such other things as may tend "to perpetuate the memory of the life of Daniel Boone in North Carolina."

NEW BERN BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Another act (Chapter 263, Public Laws 1909), looking to the celebration of one of the really great events in the history of North Carolina, recites that:

"Whereas, the people of the town of New Bern desire to commemorate the bicentennial of the founding and incorporation of the ancient Colonial capital of this great State by holding a 'home-coming week' in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten, upon which occasion fitting and appropriate ceremonies

will be had in celebration of the founding and incorporation of the town; and whereas, the town of New Bern, founded in March, one thousand seven hundred and ten, has contributed no small part to the history of this State, and her great sons, William Gaston, George E. Badger, John Stanly and others have held high place in the State and nation, always worthily and in honor to the State and to their native town, whose people desire to do honor to their memory on this occasion; and whereas, it is necessary, in order to appropriately commemorate the event and to receive, welcome and entertain the home-coming of her sons and the descendants of her sons now living in this State and other States," therefore,

The city of New Bern and the county of Craven were authorized to appropriate the sum of \$2,500 each, to be used for that purpose.

APRIL 12TH MADE A LEGAL HOLIDAY.

Chapter 888, Public Laws of 1909, is entitled: "An act to make the twelfth day of April of each year a legal holiday in commemoration of the 'Halifax Resolutions.' "

"Whereas, the Provincial Congress which met at Halifax, in this State, in April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, after providing for the military organization of the State, did on the twelfth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, adopt the following resolution, generally known as the Halifax Resolution, to-wit:

"Resolved, That the delegates from this Colony in the Continental Congress be empowered to concur with the delegates from the other Colonies in declaring independence and forming foreign alliances, reserving to this Colony the sole and exclusive right of forming a constitution and laws for this Colony."

"And, whereas, said resolution is the first declaration in favor of independence by the people of the whole State, through their duly authorized representatives, and was adopted more than two months before the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress; and whereas, an occurrence so momentous in the history of our State and nation, and so illustrative of the patriotism and wisdom of the whole people of North Carolina, should be commemorated; therefore,

"The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

"Section 1. That the twelfth day of April in each and every year be and the same hereby is made a legal holiday in North Carolina.

"Sec. 2. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

"Ratified this the 9th day of March, A. D., 1909."

Summary.

A summary of the foregoing report reveals the following results of the historical activities in North Carolina during the biennial period, December 1, 1908-November 30, 1910:

1. Sixteen monuments were erected.
2. Twelve tablets and markers were erected in commemoration of historic events, or to mark the scene of historic occurrences.
3. Five other memorials (two arches, one drinking fountain, and two memorial buildings) were erected.
4. The cornerstones of three monuments were laid.
5. Movements were organized for the erection of sixteen other monuments.
6. Eight portraits of persons eminent in the history of the State were presented to the State.
7. The Hall of History added 2,300 relics, documents, portraits, etc., to its collections.
8. Three patriotic associations were organized.
9. The city of New Bern celebrated on an elaborate scale the two hundredth anniversary of its founding.
10. Legislation* was enacted authorizing five counties to aid in the building of monuments, appropriating from the State Treasury for a like purpose \$2,500, creating a State Library Commission, authorizing the indexing of the land grants in the office of the Secretary of State, incorporating three patriotic societies, authorizing the county of Craven and the city of New Bern to appropriate funds for the bi-centennial celebration of the founding of the city, and making the anniversary of the most significant event in our Revolutionary history a legal holiday.

Respectfully submitted,

R. D. W. CONNOR,
Secretary.

Raleigh, N. C.,
December 13, 1910.

No man is fit to be entrusted with control
of the Present who is ignorant of the Past;
and no people who are indifferent to their
Past need hope to make their Future great.

